

Figure 1:

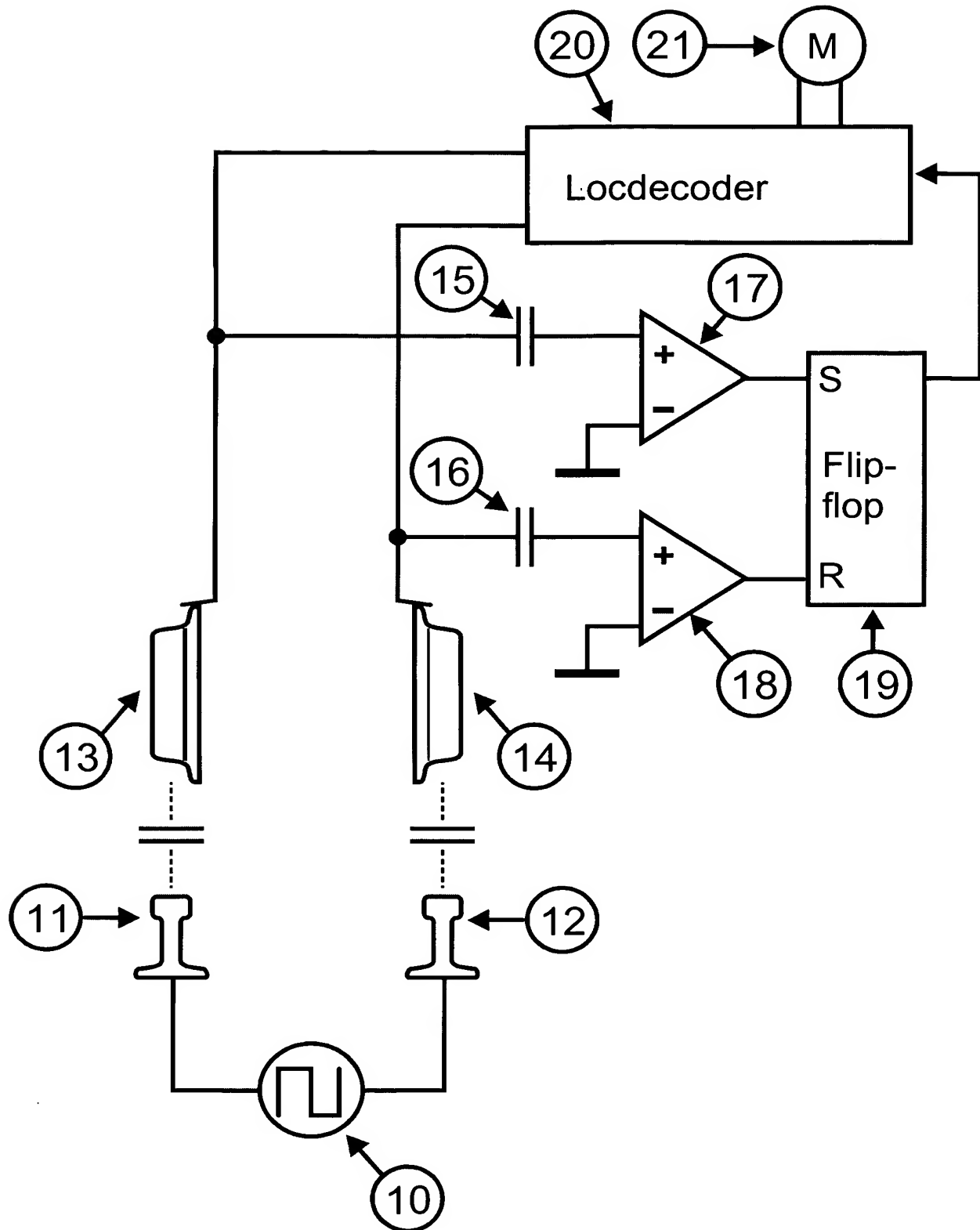
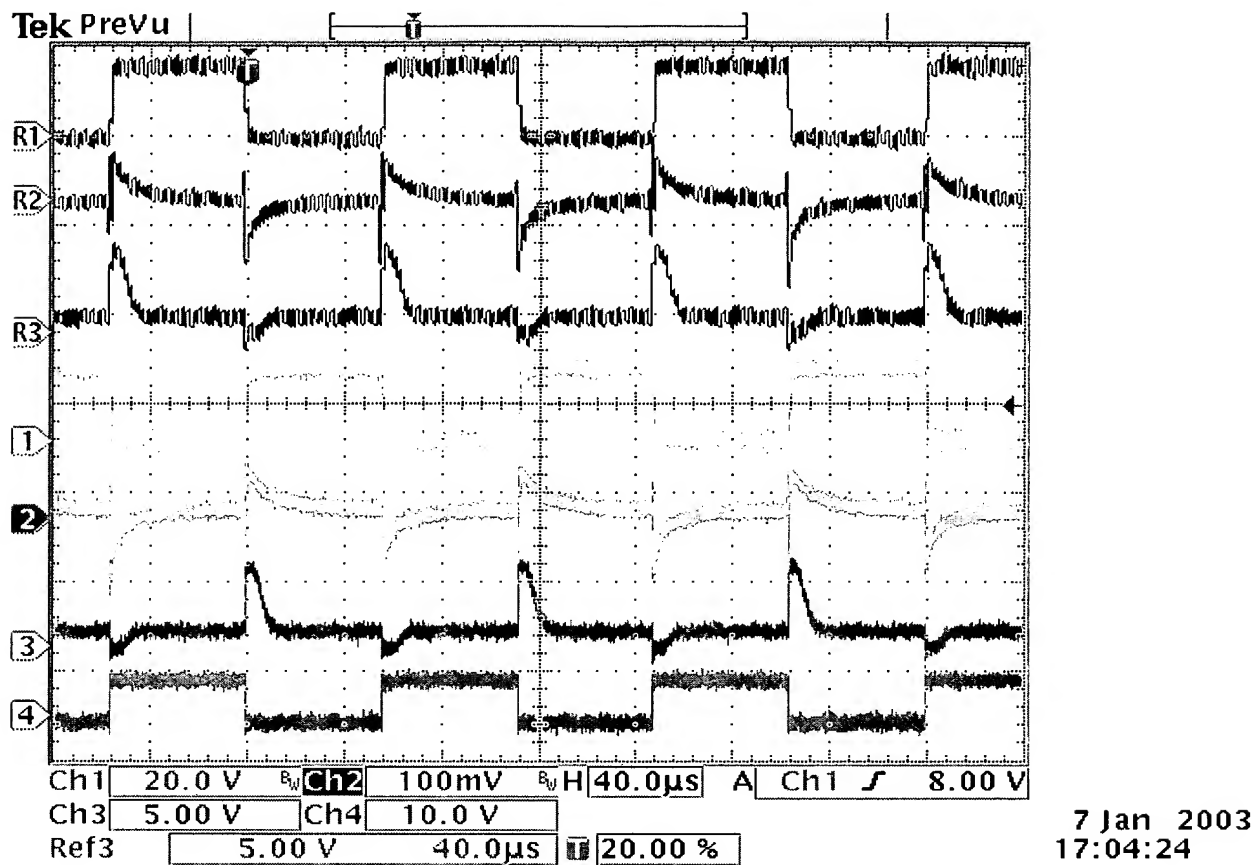


Figure 2:

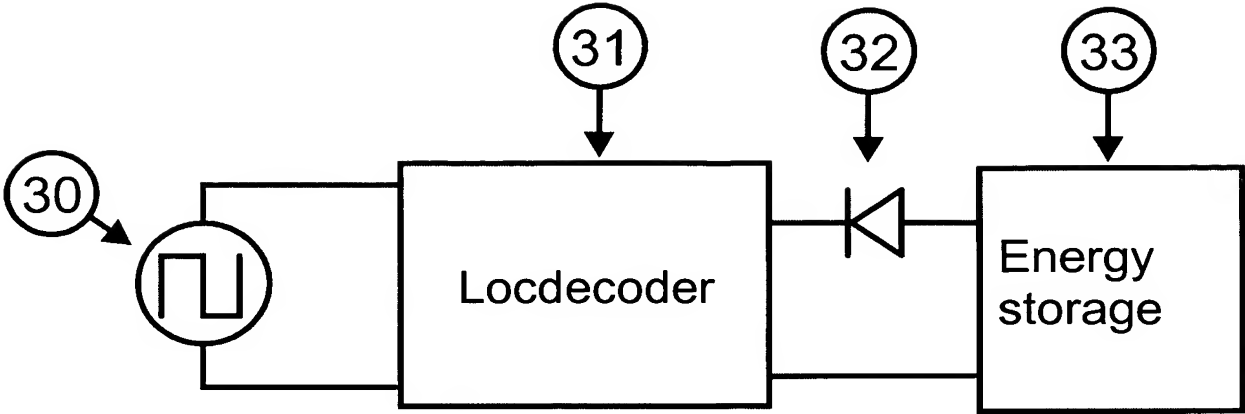


Legend:

- Channel R1: Track voltage (11)
- Channel R2: Input (17)
- Channel R3: Output (17)/input „S“ Flipflop (19)
- Channel 1: Track voltage (12)
- Channel 2: Input (18)
- Channel 3: Output (18)/Input „R“ Flipflop (19)
- Channel 4: Output Flipflop (19)

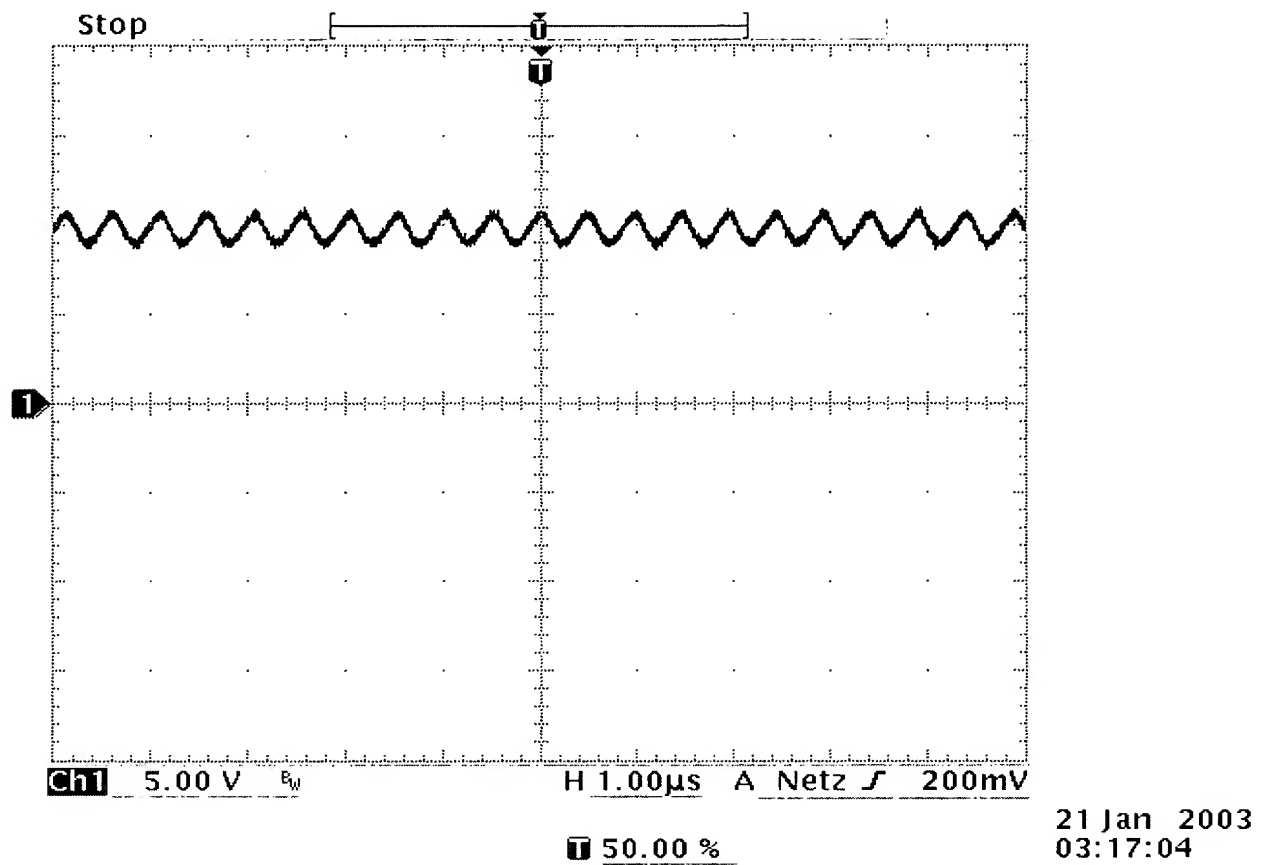
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Figure 3:



The schematic diagram illustrates a differential amplifier circuit. At the bottom, a piezoelectric sensor (40) is connected to two input transducers (41 and 42). Each transducer is connected to a piezoelectric element (43 and 44) via a capacitor (45 and 46). The outputs of these elements are connected to the non-inverting (+) and inverting (-) inputs of a differential amplifier (47). The amplifier's output is split into two channels, each passing through a buffer (48 and 49) before being connected to a diode (50 and 51). The diodes are connected to a common ground (51) and a common output (50). The output of the diode (50) is connected to a common output (50).

Figure 5:

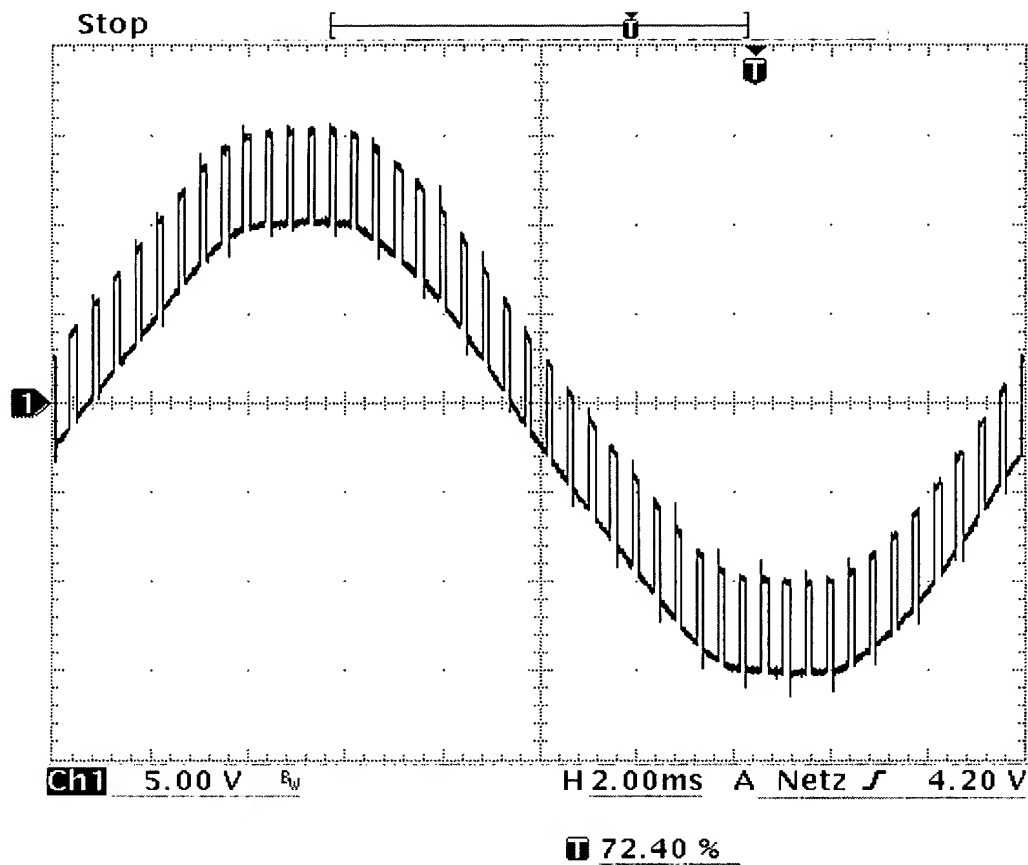


signal's dc component: 10V

signal's ac component: 1,5Vss, frequency: 2MHz

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Figure 6:



Amplitude of a 50Hz-sine wave: 24 Vpp

Square wave signal: amplitude: 5 Vpp
frequency: approx. 2 kHz
duty cycle: approx. 25%

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